

**REMARKS**

In considering claim 1, the Examiner stated that Kim et al. discloses all the claim subject matter. With respect to the claimed a storage unit storing the television signals being met by the recording/playback apparatus 25, Applicant responds thusly. The storage unit of Kim et al. refers to the VCR mechanism which records video signals on the magnetic tape. This is not like Applicant's invention. Applicant stores the video signals in a part of the computer, a storage unit as a part of the computer, the VCR in Kim is not part of the computer. Additionally, Applicant claims in that a storage unit storing the television signals reading it in relation to the specification, Applicant teaches a storage unit comprised of either a hard disk drive, a recordable compact disk drive, or a recordable digital versatile disk drive. Applicant submits that for these reasons alone, Kim does not teach Applicant's claim 1 and submits it to be allowable. The Examiner also in regard to claim 1 refers to the record controlling parts storing the television signals in said storage unit according to the set of reserve recording conditions is met by RAM 13. Applicant submits that Kim does not teach this part of Applicant's invention because the Kim invention stores the television signals in a VCR. The RAM is used for storing preprogramming information. Otherwise, his invention is completely different in that Applicant's storage unit for storing television signals is at part of the computer. Additionally, Kim does not power down the controller 10 as Applicant does to go into a power saving mode; just having the VCR go into a stand-by mode is not considered powering down. For all the above reasons, claim 1 is submitted by Applicant to be allowable.

In regard to claim 3, the Examiner said the power control part changing in the power mode

of the central processing unit through the said reserve recording set apart is met by step S16 in Kim. Applicant submits that putting the VCR into a stand-by mode by the CPU in Kim is completely different from what Applicant is teaching. Applicant is powering down the CPU to go into a standby mode in order to conserve power and nowhere does Kim talk about conserving power. Actually placing a VCR in a stand-by mode may actually consume more power and unless the specifics are known, it's pure speculation on the part of the Examiner to try to equate the stand-by of the VCR into powering down of a CPU as Applicant's invention. Applicant submits that claim 3 is allowable.

In considering claim 4, the Examiner has stated that the said reserving recording set up part comprising a mode selection window for displaying and selecting the power mode of said central processing unit is met by Kim quoting lines at column 461 to column 594 and column 7, lines 56 through 61. Applicant submits that nowhere in the cites by the Examiner does the Kim reference at all teach powering down. Those references pertain to programming the VCR for turn on and turn off times and putting it in stand-by mode, but nowhere is power down and power conservation mentioned. Applicant submits that claim 4 is allowable for the above reasons.

In considering claim 5, the Examiner has stated that the claim said power control parts switching the power mode of Applicant's CPU etc. is met by step S16 where the broadcast program is preprogrammed based on all the said preprogramming information stored in the RAM 13 and then the VCR enters into a stand-by mode until the recording starts and back into the stand-by mode when its over. Applicant submits that in claim 5, Applicant is claiming a switching of power mode of our CPU from the normal mode to the power saving mode after the television signals are stored in said storage unit as part of the CPU. Kim does not claim what Applicant claims by referring to

preprogramming information putting a VCR into stand-by. Since the VCR is not part of the CPU as Applicant claims. Applicant therefore submits that claim 5 is allowable.

In regard to claim 6 being met by Kim on the basis that the record controlling part comprising a mode selection window display is met by Figures 9A and 9B as stated by the Examiner. Applicant again submits that for the reasons stated for claim 5 placing the CPU into a stand-by mode as Applicant claims in claim 6 is not met by the Kim reference which utilizes preprogramming a RAM and recording on a VCR. Applicant submits that claim 6 is allowable.

In regard to claim 7 wherein the Examiner stated that power control part switching the power mode of the CPU of Applicant is met by the auxiliary power of Kim. Applicant submits that the auxiliary power in Kim is utilized in case of a power failure or a blackout. The Applicant's invention in claim 7 switches the power mode from the power saving mode to the normal mode when a user wants to use it immediately and switches the system to a power on or a normal mode which is quite a lot different from attaching a power supply when there's a loss of power in the community as from a blackout. So therefore Applicant submits that claim 7 is allowable.

In regard to claim 8, the Examiner has stated that the reserve recording part comprising an identification window display for identifying the reserve recording conditions when the power saving mode of said central processing unit is changed to the normal mode is met by the screen display circuit 35 mentioned in columns 4, line 61, column 5, line 4. Applicant submits that the generation of unscreened graphics for the display of preprogramming information on a television screen associated with the VCR is quite a bit different from Applicant's claim 8 where Applicant claims a recording part comprising an identification window displayed for identifying the power saving

mode of a central processing unit in order to conserve energy rather than to programming in general. Applicant submits that claim 8 is therefore allowable.

In regard to claim 9 wherein the Examiner stated that this claim was met by Figures 9a and 9b, column 4, line 61, column 5, line 4, and column 7, lines 56-61, Applicant submits that the fact that we are preprogramming a VCR based on information that is provided into a RAM is not as Applicant claims in claim 9 where the identification window display performs an action selected from either a cancellation, modification and approval of the set of reserve recording conditions. The window automatically in Applicant's claim performs one of these actions where in Kim, the reference is preprogramming a VCR based on information provided into a RAM. Applicant's concept for power saving mode and in the normal mode is not taught by Kim at all. Applicant submits that claim 9 is allowable.

The Examiner has rejected claims 11 through 13 for the same reasons as discussed in claims 1 through 3. In this regard, Applicant submits that our arguments provided for claims 1 through 3 stand in arguing the allowability of claims 11 through 13 and in addition, regarding claim 12 where Applicant claims detecting a password that has been previously provided to the computer system and when the password has been previously provided to the system that required a password to be entered, nowhere does the Kim *et al.* talk about the utilization of a password and Applicant is quite amazed that in this point claims 11 through 13 would be rejected outrightly without reference to the password claim of Applicant's claim 12. Applicant therefore submits that claims 11, 12 and 13 are allowable.

In regard to the rejection of claim 14 of the same reason as discussed in the rejection of claim

6, Applicant submits that we repeat our argument for the allowability of claim 6 stated above and we must emphasize that selecting the power mode of the central processing unit is quite a lot different than what Kim teaches of just simply preprogramming a VCR. Applicant strongly requests that claim 14 be allowed.

In regard to claim 15 being rejected for the same reason that claim 5 was rejected, Applicant submits that in claim 5, the set power control part switching the power mode of Applicant's CPU is not met by the step S16. The preprogrammed base stored in the RAM 13 for controlling the VCR is not the same as switching the CPU from a power saving mode to a normal mode. Applicant submits that claim 15 is therefore allowable.

In regard to claim 16 rejected by being met by step S16 of Kim, Applicant submits that displaying the mode selection window for selecting the power mode of the CPU after said storing of the television signal is performed is not met by S16 of Kim. The preprogramming of a VCR is quite different from selecting a power mode of the central processing unit from a power saving to normal or from a normal to power saving. The big feature being in Applicant's invention that we're saving power, not just preprogramming a VCR. Applicant submits that claim 16 is allowable.

In regard to the rejection of claim 17 and 18 by the Examiner for the same reasons as the rejection of claims 7 and 8, Applicant submits that in claim 17, switching the power mode of the central processing unit from the power saving mode to the normal mode when the power supply to the computer system by a user is in the power saving mode is not met by the reason given by the Examiner. Namely, that the auxiliary power supply supplying power in the case of a power outage is not the same as switching to a normal mode where we supply power from a power saving mode.

Applicant submits that claims 17 and 18 for the same reasons are allowable.

In regards to rejection of claim 19 for the same reason as discussed in claim 1 and claim 20 for the same reason as discussed in claim 3, Applicant repeats the arguments submitted on behalf of claims 1 and 3 for claim 19 and 20 and submits that claims 19 and 20 are thereby allowable.

In regard to claim 21 wherein the Examiner has repeated his argument that column 6, lines 36 to 48 where it refers to preprogramming of a VCR to enter into a stand-by mode, Applicant submits that the Applicant's invention pertains to switching the power mode of the central processing unit not of a VCR and our central processing unit stores the television signals whereas the central processing unit in Kim is only used for preprogramming the VCR. The VCR's storage is separate from the CPU and Applicant's claim 21 is therefor allowable.

In regard to claim 22, Applicant submits the same response for claim 7 wherein the power supply to the computer system by a user initiating the switching of the central processing unit from the power saving mode to the normal mode is unique in that we are switching that central processing unit and not just preprogramming of VCR external to the computer. For this reason, claim 22 is submitted to be allowable.

In regard to the rejection of claims 2 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), where claims 2 and 10 are rejected as being unpatentable over Kim et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,118,926, basically the Examiner has stated that Kim discloses all the limitations of Applicant's invention except for providing the claimed reserve recording set up for comprising a password skipping unit and requiring a user to enter a password when a power saving mode is changed in a normal mode. Of course the password was previously supplied to the computer system. The Examiner states that the use of a

password is old and well known in the art and Kim's system would be nothing for anybody to incorporate a password into Kim's system in order to prevent an unauthorized user to access the video system of Kim *et al.* Applicant submits that Kim mainly utilizes a VCR to record signals. The VCR does not have the quality due to the lines per inch of scanning that the computer is capable of storing and which is the reason Applicant is teaching a DVD hard disk drive or recordable compact disk drive as the reason for not using a VCR; for the better resolution, the better clarity of picture. The fact that we used a password is novel. This would prevent recording or re-recording over someone else's recordation perhaps or by accident or reserving someone else's recording thereby not letting the Applicant record what he would like to record when he wants so a password in this situation would be part of the reservation system and Applicant submits that it's not obvious to use it. One reason is if it were obvious, the VCR of Kim would have had a password feature in it and to our Applicant's knowledge, VCRs do not include password input and output control, so therefore Applicant submits that claim 21 is not obvious and allowable and further in these lines where claim 2 is allowable, there is no motivation provided by Kim to supply a password system with the recordation machine. Kim mainly talks about a loss of power and providing backup power with his VCR, so therefore, Applicant submits that claim 2 is allowable.

In regard to claim 10 where all the limitations that Applicant claims are supposedly inherent in Kim *et al.*, except for the utilization of a hard disk drive or a compact disk drive or recordable DVD drive, the Examiner has stated that the capability of using storage unit comprising 1) either a hard drive or whatever Applicant uses is old and well known in the art, official notice is taken that it is obvious. Applicant has to submit that the hard disk drive, recordable compact disk drive and

the recordable digital versatile disk drive have much more clarity for a recorded television program. There's more resolution capability for more clarity of picture than a VCR at this point in time so therefore since the Kim teaches utilizing a VCR and is not addressing the clarity of definition of the new types of storage systems that Applicant is utilizing together with his password, etc., Applicant submits that claim 10 is allowable; it's not obvious to use a disk drive when one is preprogramming a VCR and utilizing only a CPU for programming the VCR whereas Applicant is using the CPU to store the television program for better clarity. Again, we consider and Applicant submits that claim 10 is allowable.

With respect to the conclusion of the Examiner where the reference Oh U.S. Patent No. 6,593,975 B1 which discloses a method for controlling a power saving mode of a video display device depending on the absence or presence of a applied signal source. The Applicant submits that Oh is not applicable or relevant to his invention because it does not pertain to recording television programs on a part of the CPU. Therefore, Oh is considered not relevant.

With regard to Nagano Patent No. 6,370,317 B2, Nagano pertains to a electronic appliance displaying electronic program guide information superimposed on a television signal and this is not relevant to Applicant's invention and Nagano is considered to be therefore nonrelevant.

With regard to Emura U.S. Patent No. 6,344,878 B1, that invention involves a television program instead just storing means for storing a television program schedule in which a broadcasting schedule of many television programs are included in a specific television program and one or more of these television programs are being re-broadcasted. This invention pertains to the making it more easy for programs to record when there are hundreds of things being shown in the program in front



of you and this is unlike Applicant's invention so we feel that Emura is not relevant to Applicant's invention.

In regard to Kiwiet et al. wherein a microphone is coupled to the picture generating unit in order to change the picture and the standby mode, we feel this is not relevant to Applicant's invention. It's just a method of changing screensaver and it's not relevant and we feel it does not show Applicant's invention and therefore it is not applicable.

In regard to Itagaki 5.828.417, a television receiver with onscreen display for reserving programs to be recorded or viewed, Applicant submits that the remote control unit emphasized in this invention is not relevant to his invention and we hereby repeat therefore that in view of all of our arguments, all of the claims are submitted to be allowable and we therefore respectfully request such an action.

No fees are incurred by this Amendment.

In view of the above, all claims are deemed to be allowable and this application is believed to be in condition to be passed to issue. Should any questions remain unresolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone Applicants' attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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